

# The Meredith News.

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MEREDITH, N. H. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1897.

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## THE MEREDITH NEWS.

W. J. Randolph, Publisher.

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### Summer Cottages.

The Concord Monitor calls attention to the excellent investments open to New Hampshire people by the erection of small summer cottages at nominal cost, in picturesque locations. With proper advertising, a handsome income would result during the summer months. The article is so interesting that we reproduce it here:

"In Coos county are some of the finest hotels of America. Fabian, Crawford, Mount Pleasant, Balsams, Waumbek, are names known all over the world, while houses of lesser pretension, but excellent hotelries, are found in great profusion. Farm houses, too, where good summer houses can be had, are scattered throughout every town, and yet there is one feature that might be introduced to excellent advantage, and that is the inexpensive summer cottage. Of course, we understand there are already many cottages built and rented to summer guests, but nowhere does it appear that systematic effort is made to erect, maintain, and rent cottages in the manner it might be done. There is money in it for the enterprising individual or company undertaking it as an investment. There is money in it for the storekeepers of the village where the cottages are located. There is money in it for the farmer from whom supplies must be had, and for numerous others who cater to the wants of the summer visitor. Reports have been received from Lakes Winipessaukee, Asquam, and Sunapee of cottages costing from \$150 to \$500 renting at from \$10 to \$25 per week, for a season of twelve weeks. Fair interest, is it not? And yet the tenants are satisfied. One instance was related where a family of seven occupied a cottage a pin board building that might be called a 'camp'—at an expense for living of \$2 a day! The family were accustomed to good living at home, and had what they wanted for the table. The cottage was not up to their home habitation, it is true, but they enjoyed the change, and declared they had a better time than they could have had at a hotel where they might have had to pay \$3 per day, each. There are thousands of people in Boston and New York, as well as other cities, who want to go and will go to the Fabian House and hotels of that class; there are tens of thousands who go to the smaller hotels and boarding houses; but there are still thousands left who like camping out, and would jump at an opportunity to rent a small house in a collection of cottages erected in some good locality, near enough to a city or village so supplies could be easily obtained, a physician summoned quickly in case of illness, the daily papers procured, telegraph or telephone service available when needed, and other incidental requirements such as occasion demanded. Complaint is frequently heard all over New England of the difficulty in obtaining sound investments at fair rates of interest. How would it do to try the creation of cottage resorts? Suppose 50 acres of land purchased in some picturesque locality, price, perhaps \$20,000, at \$400 each, with perhaps, \$100 for furnishing. Expend, perhaps \$1000 in clearing and piping for water. The investment would be as follows:

50 acres of land at \$20, \$1,000  
20 cottages at \$400, 8,000  
Furnishing cottages at \$100, 2,000  
Clearing and water, 1,000

\$12,000  
Such cottages, if properly advertised and managed, could be readily rented at \$150 each for the season, or a total rental of \$3000. If 1500

was expended for the first few years in advertising and management, including insurance, taxes and repairs, there would still remain \$1500 net income, or 12% per cent, on the investment. But that is not all, for year by year the land would increase in value, and new cottages could be added or lots sold to those who might prefer to erect cottages of their own. Another suggestion: A farmer has a few hundred dollars to spare. Why not build a cottage on his farm and rent it? The investment is within sight, and not only will it yield good interest, but will furnish a customer every summer for a share of the farm products. Our observation has convinced us that there is a great demand for such places, and that the demand is increasing every year."

### Editor Barney's Opinion of Concord Food.

"When the hungry traveler strikes Concord and is assessed enough for his dinner to buy three square meals in Boston, a distrust is created in his mind that he will not get a meal of. One can get a good meal in Concord by paying for it, and it just takes about twice the money to pay for it that would for one equally good in Manchester or Boston. Concord needs better hotel accommodations, and the present accommodations at less rates than are now charged, and facilities for getting a good meal at a reasonable price."

You are just right, Brother Barney. There are other places in Concord beside the hotels that need reforming in this line. We know of a party who recently bought four musty eggs, two slices of toast and two cups of dirty-looking, tasteless tea at the railroad restaurant, and paid a dollar for the same. Eggs at that time were quoted at 15 cents per dozen, and the tea that was served ought not to have cost over 25 cents per pound. The party had fought shy of that restaurant ever since.

Several candidates for Railroad Commissioner have sprung up lately who would like to succeed the Hon. E. B. S. Sanborn of Franklin, whose term of office expires Jan. 1, 1898. The last one mentioned is lawyer Plummer of Laconia, but like many other candidates, he is not nearly enough to the throne of grace to cut any ice. If Mr. Sanborn does not succeed himself, which is not at all unlikely, a practical railroad man should always be selected. There is an active railroad man at Plymouth, who is a staunch democrat and a valuable party worker, that would make an excellent railroad commissioner, and the News would pleased to have Governor Ramsell consider him in connection with the appointment. We have reference to Captain George H. Colby, an ex-Representative, Moderator and holder of other important offices in the town of Plymouth. He is the present efficient station agent there and is well-versed in railroad and state affairs. He would be fair alike to the railroads and to the public on all questions likely to come up before the commission.

Well, Well! What does this mean? Ex-Governor Busiel through his papers, the Press and Democrat, is advocating the appointment of Lawyer William A. Plummer of Laconia for Railroad Commissioner to succeed the Hon. E. B. S. Sanborn of Franklin, whose term of office expires Jan. 1, 1898. If our memory serves us correctly, it was only a short time ago that the Ex-Governor through the Democrat was "rubbing it" into this able young lawyer for accepting a pass over the Boston & Maine railroad. Possibly the Ex-Governor's recent and newly acquired attitude on the "railroad pass" theory, has induced Mr. Plummer to give up, he ever possessed it, the "vile" piece of paste-board so often discussed, but we doubt it. This inconsistency on the part of the Ex-Governor is quite noticeable.

### Everybody Says So.

Cascarets Candy Cathartie, the most wonderful medical discovery of the age, pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and gently and positively curing all diseases, from the first dose, cure headache, fever, habitual constipation and biliousness. Please buy and try a box of C. C. C. today; 10, 25 cents. Sold and guaranteed to cure by all the druggists.

The Boston & Maine railroad is rapidly equipping its passenger cars with the new system of communication between cars and locomotives, the idea of which is to do away with the bell-cord which runs the whole length of every passenger train. While each car, under the new system, will have a cord much the same as at present, the line will not have to be connected when cars are being coupled up. Instead, this line will connect with a system of compressed air tubes, which are connected beneath the cars, as the steam hose is at present.

Governor Ramsell, we believe, should not appoint a lawyer to succeed the Hon. E. B. S. Sanborn as railroad commissioner. The commission already has one representative of the legal fraternity in the person of Judge Bellows. The next appointment made should come from among that class of aspirants, who are thorough and practical railroad men, and doing so better results will follow in line with this important commission.

The city mission at Manchester furnished dinner to over 300 families in that city on Thanksgiving Day.

Ex-Gov. Busiel gave the Laconia newsboys a turkey dinner on Thanksgiving Day.

Seven prisoners escaped from the Industrial school at Manchester Saturday.

### Clever With the Cards.

Some years ago a certain country jail was undergoing extensive alterations, during which time a gang of pickpockets, four in number, were arrested one market day.

During the alterations, the four were confined for a time in one cell, but were placed under strict surveillance, the care of them being specially intrusted to the sergeant.

The day after, during his rounds he spied a playing card, which he promptly opened the door and summoned a fellow constable, on whose arrival the man and the prisoners were most carefully searched, but no cards were found.

However, the card playing still continued until the day on which the pickpockets were to be sent to the assizes for trial.

While awaiting their change of quarters the superintendent took them into his office, saying he wanted to speak with them.

When he got them alone, being a very kind man and a great favorite with every one, he asked them as a favor to tell him where they had hidden the cards.

Then they told him that as soon as the sergeant and his comrade entered their cell, they stuck the pack in his pocket and picked it again before he left, as a proof of which they presented him with the much used pack.—Pardon's Weekly.

### Croker's Elquent Froy.

There is one place in this country where they think Richard Croker is a great orator. It is in Utah. "It is a great orator," says Mr. Croker, "except by proxy." At the Democratic national convention of 1888, held in St. Louis, there were contesting delegations from Utah. One of these delegations was for Cleveland and the other for Ogallala. Now, our sympathies were with the latter. When the Utah folks asked some of our men to have Croker present at the meeting of the committee on credentials to make speech in their favor, our fellows present, thinking to play a joke on me. But I sent another man to speak for me. He was introduced as Croker, and as he was not known at all then every one was fooled. The speech he made then was a rattle, and it carried everything before it like a storm. To this day out there you think I am a great orator."

"Who was the man that spoke for you?"

"Bourke Cockran."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The Surprise of All. Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe, and her condition so serious that physicians in Cowden and Franklin did nothing for her. It seemed to develop in Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she recovered from the first dose, and half dozen dollars. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Cough and Colds is guaranteed to do that good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at C. W. Morrison's Drug Store.

### KNIGHT & HUNTRESS.

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• • • It Occupies the Thought of Every Giver.

When to buy is controlled by inclination; where to buy is a puzzling problem. The best assortment usually decides it. This store has prepared to offer something more powerful than mere assortment—it has linked economy with its vast collection. For months the work of buying has gone on to land on our counters the most remarkable holiday goods values in the world of retailing.

### Here is The marvelous Collection!

#### At the Handkerchief Counter.

The offering of 500 different Linen and Lawn handkerchiefs and Swiss embroidered Handkerchiefs at such money-saving price, just at this time, will tax the service of this store to its utmost. We have increased our stock in view of this large sale and will try to supply your wants. \*

Sc. Handkerchiefs, 3c.  
Handkerchiefs, 5c.  
10c. Handkerchiefs, 7c.  
12c. Handkerchiefs, 9c.  
17c. Handkerchiefs, 12 1/2c.  
25c. Handkerchiefs, 17c.

Assorted styles and qualities from 25c. to \$1.00, going at proportionally low prices.

We place on sale some off-white styles in Fur-Capitan, Jade Collarets and Garments for Misses and Children at prices that must insure their immediate sale. Do not delay in your purchase.

\$1.50 Fur-Cap, \$4.97  
12.50 Fur Capes, 8.50  
\$17 Fur Capes, 13.00  
\$5 Wool Jackets, 3.75

\$9.50 Wool Jackets, \$6.50. All Collarets at half price. Misses' Gratches at less money than you ever bought children's garments—for 99c. and upwards.

60c. Bleached Damask, 46. 64. 75c. Bleached Damask for 57c. 64. 85c. Bleached Damask for 69c. 72. 12, \$1.25. Bleached Damask for 98c. The best values for Napkins from 97c. for a good one, and up. \*

#### At the Linen Counter.

The greatest thing a store can do for its customers is that which deserves their trade, gives them value, saves them money. We promise it on this sale of Linens in most perceptible amounts. Width and quality just as advertised. 58 in. 42c. Cotton Damask, for only 28c. 60 in. 60c. Bleached Damask, 46. 64. 75c. Bleached Damask for 57c. 64. 85c. Bleached Damask for 69c. 72. 12, \$1.25. Bleached Damask for 98c. The best values for Napkins from 97c. for a good one, and up. \*

#### Towels and Blankets.

Will it pay you to wait, and miss this chance to buy at such prices as we shall make for this sale on Towels and Blankets, just the goods you will be wanting to sell, and not to be had at these prices every day. A nice bleached Cotton Towel, 5c; have been 10c. A fine Huck

Towel, 12 1/2c; have been 17c. A fine Huck Towel, 15c; have been 25c. Bettorones from 19c. to 50c. that will do you good. 12.25c. Blankets at 89 cts. \$1.50 Blankets, \$1.19. \$2.00 Blankets, \$1.39.

#### The Glove Counter.

Our purchase of Kid Gloves for this sale will save hundreds of dollars for the friends of this store. Think of all the kid glove presents you want to make and save yourself of this timely opportunity. 4-button real kids, 95c. usually \$1.25; in black and colors and fancy stitched backs. \*

Dog Skin Gloves now \$1.00; have been \$1.25.

Just right for the season.

We are sole agents for the celebrated "Centemeri" Kids, and they are the best for the money to be found.

Every pair warranted.

### KNIGHT & HUNTRESS.

### KNIGHT & HUNTRESS.

Old Corner Store, Main and Mill Streets

CASH RETAILERS OF DRY AND FANCY GOODS.



## News From Suburban Towns.

GATHERED BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.

## LACONIA, N. H.

B. H. Shannon has been attending the supreme court at Ossipee the past week.

Mrs. J. R. Leavitt is at Tamworth summoned there by the serious illness of her father.

Special officer Fred R. Adams of Littleport is substituting during the illness of Assistant Marshall Bailey.

The jeweler's stock of George K. Burleigh, which was purchased by Gordon Burleigh last Wednesday, was auctioned out last evening.

Mrs. D. C. Eaton has returned from Providence, R. I., where she has been on a visit to her two sons, Frank and Charles, students at Brown University.

The firm of Page & Story has been dissolved by mutual consent. The junior partner, Charles F. Story, will continue the business. Mr. Page has removed to the old stand on South Main street.

Very impressive funeral services were held over the remains of the late Mrs. Albion J. Gilman from the residence, 32 Morrell street, at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. A. G. Thurston in the presence of many friends and relatives of the deceased. The floral offerings were profuse and beautiful.

The social assembly at Mt. Belknap hall, Franklin, Friday evening, under the auspices of J. A. Green's company, Uniform Rank, Knights of Pythias, was a most enjoyable affair. The hall was handsomely decorated. Capt. and Mrs. George W. Cole led the grand march. Music was furnished by the Montlawn Opera House orchestra. Walter L. Studey, prompter.

A postoffice has been established at Glendale on the shore of Lake Winnipesaukee, in the town of Gilford, and Charles H. Boynton, who resides in the immediate vicinity, has been appointed postmaster. Since the opening of the Lake Shore railroad, some six years ago, when Glendale was established, it has grown to a settlement of a dozen or fifteen cottages.

Under the vote of the city council the Laconia car company works will be taxed the present year if not in operation by Dec. 1, the resolution to exempt the works being passed on condition that they be operated at least three months in each year. The assessed value of the plant will be in the vicinity of \$150,000, and there seems to be no probability of their being started this winter.

## Two Million a Year

When people buy, try, and buy again, it means they're satisfied. The people of the United States are now buying Cascarets Candy Cathartic at the rate of two million boxes a year. It is the best cathartic known to-day. It means merit proved, that Cascarets are the most delightful bowel regulator for everybody the year round. All druggists 10c, 25c, 50c a box, cure guaranteed.

## PLYMOUTH, N. H.

Water bills are now ready. Ira St. Clair of Laconia was in town over Sunday.

Miss Mabel Greeley is in New York for a few days.

H. E. Bayley and Perley M. Johnson were in Bristol, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Fred Adams have returned from New York.

Mrs. E. E. Milgate is spending a few days in Lowell with friends.

Another story has been added to Walter Mason's building on Main Street.

A new concrete side walk has been laid on Merrill street. It was greatly needed.

W. C. Bayley and I. N. Lundererville have returned from a week's visit in Boston.

Mrs. W. R. Brackett and daughter Lucy, are visiting friends in Portsmouth and vicinity for a couple of weeks.

New Subscribers to the News can have this paper from now to Jan. 1, 1899, for only \$1.00.

Andrew Smith has completed his contract of putting in a system of water North Woodstock.

An extra freight train which left here late Saturday night collided with a shifer at Warren. Sunnem early Sunday morning, badly damaging it and injuring Engineer Whitcomb. The Montreal express going south was delayed some five hours.

The lecture course which is to be given here this winter under the auspices of the Young Ladies Library association will consist of five entertainments, two concerts, and one unillustrated lecture.

The following jurors have been drawn from Plymouth to serve at the November term of court: Grand, George H. Greeley, Thomas F. Glynn; petit, Frank P. Woodward, George W. Little, J. W. Atwood and Frank E. Batchelder.

## Posse-Jewell.

PLYMOUTH N. H. Oct. 20.—At the residence of J. L. Bowler, pastor of the Methodist church, Miss Abbie F. Jewell of Holderness and Mr. Fred J. Pease of Rumney were married this morning. The wedding was a quiet affair, the young people driving over the road from Holderness in the morning.

The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Georgie Jewell. The bride was attired in a dark traveling costume and wore a bunch of bridal roses fastened to her corsage.

After a short the couple boarded the noon train for Montreal. The wedding will embrace a trip down the St. Lawrence river, Lachine rapids and the Thousand Islands. On their return a reception will be tendered by Dr. and Mrs. Russell, the groom's adopted parents, at Rumney, N. H. A week later a reception and ball will be given in their honor at Holderness. They will be at home at Rumney after Nov. 1.

Mr. Pease is a well-known young business man of Rumney and the bride is the daughter of Mr. B. F. Jewell of Holderness.

## CANTON, N. H.

Arthur Knowles of Holderness shot and secured a bear in Thornton gore recently.

William H. Adams attended the centennial celebration of the launching of the ship Constitution in Boston, the 20th inst.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Moody of Lisbon and the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas Keniston of New Hampton visited E. H. Keniston and family last week.

Erastus E. Emerson of Randolph, Vt., was in town last week. He is intending to make a permanent residence in that place and engage in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, etc., as he had done several years in this town before his buildings were destroyed by fire a year or two ago.

Marrid, in Canterbury, Sept. 30, by C. W. Cook, Frances E. Morse, postmaster, and Mrs. Sarah A. Gay, both of Holderness. In Canterbury, Oct. 13, by E. H. Keniston, George S. Sawyer of Thornton and Emma G. Clark of Tamworth.

## Old People

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whisky, rum, or other intoxicants, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is a valuable appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents per bottle at Morrison's Drug Store.

## Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

## TILTON, N. H.

The Winnipesaukee Teachers' association met at the seminary Saturday.

Harry Corser, A. H. Brown and W. H. Knapp are building new residences.

A large delegation of Granite Hill Lodge, Daughters of Rebekah, went to Lakeport by special train Wednesday evening to pay a fraternal visit to Lakeport Lodge.

"The Tiltonian," the seminary school paper, the publication of which was suspended last term, will be revived this term, and the first edition will make its appearance in late October.

It is currently reported that Mr. Hart, who purchased the Buci mills, will not enter upon the manufacture of cloth this winter, but will soon start up the carding and spinning departments of the mills in Ashland, Massachussetts.

The first meeting of the season was held by the Winnipesaukee Teachers' association at the New Hampshire conference seminary Saturday and was one of the most successful sessions yet held by the organization. President P. L. Allen called the meeting to order, with forty members present in the forenoon. At the afternoon session sixty were present. The address by Fred Gowling was an interesting feature. Other papers and discussions were very instructive. The program follows:

Opening exercises; school management; organization of classes; "How to Secure Attention." E. H. Hale, Tilton; "Mental Arithmetic," Professor Smith, Laconia; music; "School Etiquet," George L. Plimpton, Tilton; question box; association paper, Miss M. A. Haynes, Lakeport; report of meeting of Teachers of History at Boston; H. H. Tucker, Laconia; music; "Association Work" Sept. Fred Gowling; "Some Methods of Teaching English in Secondary Schools," Frederick L. Knowles, Tilton.

It was decided to hold the next meeting at Laconia during the third week of January.

## Words of Hope for Weak Men.

Men with weakened powers and those who wish to have strength believe that there are no cures. They lose all ambition and give themselves up to despair. Their condition may be the result of habits, or indiscretions, or it may be to a certain extent inherited, but there is compensation. There are ways to help.

See Dr. Green, 34 Temple Place, Boston, Mass., or write him personally. He has found the glorious remedies that redeem manhood and multitudes of men testify to the wonderful recuperative powers of the electric bitters.

One of his wonderful discoveries is the world-famed Nervura. The advice of your local doctor you have found valueless, but the world's foremost physician tells you he can cure you and restore you to usefulness. He will give you advice, probably free and your case will be treated with invincible confidence. Many men have been victims of costly experiments and are skeptical, but the broad statements of this eminent physician can be trusted. Think what restored vitality would be given to you and hesitate no longer. Write to Dr. Green and be cured.

## NEW HAMPTON.

Mr. N. P. Normington spent Sunday in town.

Prof. Case preached for S. D. Milford, Blair, Sunday.

W. H. Miller made C. A. Rollins a visit the first of the week.

George Blake of Pittsfield spent Sunday with friends in town.

Already there is evidence of a large attendance for the winter term.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Dickerman have returned from a visiting trip.

Will Dow favored the congregation with a solo Sunday morning. C. B. Tappan of Philadelphia recently spent a few days with his family.

Charles Higgins and family have moved into the village from the Abel place.

William Dow is failing fast. Tues. Oct. 26, he celebrated his 86th birthday.

Congressman Walker is spending a few days with his son George, at their summer house.

L. P. Bickford has gathered 65 bushels of corn on the cob from one acre of land this year.

Miss B. M. Foster and Miss Bessie Randal of Bath, are visiting Mrs. Randall's sister, Mrs. Morse.

The new N. H. L. I. catalogues will soon be out and can be obtained upon application to the principle.

Twenty young ladies of the school accompanied by the lady teachers went to Tilton last Saturday to witness the foot ball game. That their presence was fully appreciated by the members of our team was manifested by the energy with which they played the game.

Come to the entertainment to be given by the young ladies of N. H. L. I., next Wednesday evening, Nov. 3, in Chapel Hall. The programs will consist of selections by the best talent in school. It will be worth hearing. Being interested in athletics the young ladies are about to organize a basket ball team and ask the cooperation of all interested in the game in contributing for the supplies.

NEW HAMPTON, S. TILTON, O.

Saturday afternoon the New Hampton eleven defeated the Tilton Seminary team in a well-fought game of foot ball on Tilton's home grounds. The day was all that could be desired for such a contest.

Both teams were well backed by a large body of students from each school.

New Hampton appeared on the field with a mascot, a few minutes before the game was called. Capt. Ritchie won the toss and chose the east goal with the sun shining in the eyes of his men.

Bean receiving the ball from Tilton's kick-off, passed to Ritchie who carried it nearly to the center of the field. After repeatedly bucking Tilton's line, New Hampton lost the ball on the third down and then Tilton gained ground rapidly, pushing well up towards New Hampton's goal. The first half ended with New Hampton in possession of the ball in her opponents' territory, neither having scored.

The second half opened by Bean placing the ball well down in the left of Tilton's field. Tilton fumbling gained no ground. She then made a good gain around the end, but lost the ball on the second down. New Hampton now made steady gains of four and five yards through her tackles and finally secured a touch-down by Ritchie around Tilton's left end. The score was then 4 to 0. As Flanders kicked the goal, while one of New Hampton's men lay injured behind the goal, the two points were not allowed by Tilton's umpire.

From the Kick-off Ritchie received the ball and carried it to Tilton's 35 yd. line. Flanders went around the end for 15 yds. more and good gains were steadily made by the tackles. Coleman then went through for the second touch-down. No goal being kicked the score was now 8 to 0, in New Hampton's favor.

There remained but 26 seconds in which to play and time was called with Tilton in possession of the ball.

The game was well played by both teams and was a hard fight. Excellent plays were made on Tilton's side by George Taylor and Kershaw. New Hampton's by Ritchie, Flanders, Baldwin and Bean at quarterback.

## NEW HAMPTON

Twigs, r.e.

Baldwin, r.t.

Whitebir, r.g.

Clement, c.

Milin, l.g.

Patten, l.t.

Brown, l.e.

Bean, q.b.

Capt. Ritchie, l.b.

Flanders, r.b.

Coleman, f.b.

TILTON

Halton, l.e.

Carl, l.t.

George, l.g.

Capt. Taylor, c.

Morrison, r.g.

Emery, r.e.

Brown, q.b.

Notting, r.b.

Kershaw, l.b.

A Thurston, f.b.

Score, 8 to 0.

Touch-downs, Ritchie, Coleman, Goal from touch-down, Flanders, Referee, Bacon, Umpire, McAndrews of Dartmouth, Linemen, Duffill of New Hampton and Bramley of Tilton. Time, 20 and 15 min. halves.

Upon their arrival in New Hampton after the victory, the students found Chapel Hall prepared for their reception. An hour was passed in promenading and talking over the events of the day. At half past nine the march was lead on to the Athletic Field where a huge bon-fire was blazing merrily. The students and faculty gathered about this fire to sing the songs improvised for the occasion and tell again the wonderful features of the game. As the fire burned low the boys gave cheer on cheer for the team and its friends and the "last promenade" led, as usual, home.

## At Home.

In New Hampton every day in the year for the reception of mail orders, congratulations and for the purpose of showing testimonials from persons who have been critically affected with Rheumatism and have been cured by the use of Dr. Giddens' Rheumatic Cure.

## S. A. HOWARD, PROP'R.

## AND YOU EVER

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get relief. This medicine has been found to be especially adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, Constipation, Headache, Painting Spots, are Nervous, Sleepless, Excitable. Make a special application with Dizzy Spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and Strength are guaranteed by its use. Only fifty cents at Morrison's Drug Store.

## SPECIAL

## OFFER

## The Meredith News

-TO-

JAN. 1, 1899, for \$1.00

BOYS What sort of a smart am I going to make in life? Are you going to wear yourselves out in the cheerless drudgery of hard labor? Half of this depends on your parents, the other half on you.

YOUNG MAN Wealth and honors await you if you prepare WHO ARE READY. If you want to be paid a good salary you take the road to success. Men succeed WHO ARE READY.

There are thousands of \$20 a week places begging for good men, and millions of \$5 a week men begging for poor places. If you are worth \$50 a week you will get it—sure. We prepare you for success. You will be paid a good salary you take the road to success. Men succeed WHO ARE READY.

Don't throw away time and money by going to temporary schools when it will cost you less to attend the BEST. We always have a number of students in attendance who have left their schools to attend ours. Merchants and prominent business men in almost every country in the world attend our school. Students from all over the world attend our school. Besides such schools rarely or never obtain positions in equal to those in our school.

Students from all over the world attend our school. Besides such schools rarely or never obtain positions in equal to those in our school.

We offer

for first information of a vacancy for a Book-keeper, Stenographer, Clerk or Telegraph Operator, which we successfully fill, and secure situations promptly for all graduates of Business and Short-hand courses. Those who desire to enter Merchants and prominent business men in almost every country in the world attend our school. Students from all over the world attend our school.

Expenses moderate. If you are seeking employment and willing to study send free catalogues (this paper).

CLEMENT C. GAINES, President, POUGHKEEPSIE and NEW YORK

## SEWING MACHINES

## New Home, - and The White,

## At Greatly Reduced Prices,

## At The Meredith News Office.



## SCROFULOUS HUMOR

Forces Henkel by Hood's Sarsaparilla and Have Never Returned.

"I was a sufferer with scrofulous humor, and had a very large sore under my chin. It was about the size of a palm. I often felt pain and discomfort. I had a few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and soon were healed and have never returned."—Mrs. O. N. Rockwell, White's Store, N. Y.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

## Hood's Pills

assist Digestion and cure Constipation. 5c each.

Water for One.

According to Professor Allen we should drink from two to two-and-a-half times as many ounces as our weight in pounds. Therefore for a man weighing 168 pounds there would be required fifty-six to sixty-four ounces daily, or from one and one-half to four pints.

The amount of water required depends on the season of the year, the amount of work done, and the kind of food eaten.

In hot weather we require more than in cold, because of the greater loss through the skin, though this is not so great as the lesser amount passed away through the kidneys.

If a man labors very hard he requires more than if his labor is light.

A man working in a foundry where the temperature is high and the perspiration great, may easily drink three or four gallons daily. If the food is stimulating and salty/more water is required than if it is bland.

Vegetarians and those who use much fruit require less water than those who eat meat.

It is not unusual for a man to get along on more, except what is in their food. In most cases our instincts tell us how much water to drink for better than any hard or fixed rule.

For ages they have been acquiring a knowledge of how much drink and what to drink, that knowledge to descendants, and if we follow them we shall not be far out of the way.

It is of more use to us to know that pure water is essential and that impure water is one of the most dangerous things we can drink.

Drinking water is bad if it is required daily. If one lives in a region where the water is bad it should be boiled and put away in bottles well corked in ice chest, and in addition one should be the first one to get pure water, but salts which are needed to carry on healthfully the functions of life.—Journal of Hygiene.

To Be Sure.

"There are two ways of making a Maltese cross, you know," said he to a Bed Cross girl.

"I know only one," she returned.

"Well the other is to step on its tail,"—Judge.

Very Appropriate.

Miss Spokes—What shall we have for club colors?

Mr. Pedalman—I guess black and blue will be all right.—Judge.

## HENRY W. SAGE

Famous Philanthropist Who Gave Millions to Cornell University.

Henry W. Sage was a member of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University and widely known as a philanthropic and wise promoter of education, died recently, at the advanced age of 85 years.

Henry W. Sage was born at Middlebury, Vt., in 1814, and died at Bristol, in that State, last Tuesday, when his family removed to Ithaca, N. Y. He made heavy purchases of timber lands. The sagacity with which he conducted these vast operations placed Mr. Sage in the front rank of the lumber trade.

In Ithaca Mr. Sage was the constant friend and ally of Ezra Cornell, and from the first manifested his interest in his friend's plans for the upbuilding of a great university. His interests lay in

the invitation and go in a body to their brother's church, which was unanimously carried. The next Sunday evening the front pews of the church were filled with Elks, and when Rev. Mr. Elks ascended the pulpit he said: "I have come to see so many of my brother Elks here, I will go home, as it is such an unusual occurrence with the most of them, I think they should each be assessed \$1. Let your light so shine, etc." The way the silver dollars rattled on that plate was a caution.

## WOMEN IN BULL RINGS.

Three Females Who Butcher Bulls to Amuse the Spaniards.

American women would find it difficult to imagine one of their sex in the arena where bulls are butchered to amuse a Spanish audience, but such is the case with three women who are Spaniards. The Spaniards are one: a Spaniard, the other two Germans. Donna Pidros, the Spaniard, is a matador, the others are toreros. It is the duty of Donna Pidros to finish the fierce brute after the matador has made his pass at the others. She is a courageous woman of 23, and has been in the bullring since she was 17. When first she made known her intention of entering the arena there was a howl of protest, but she persisted, and when she made her first appearance she was showered with flowers. Since then she has shone with success. She is the only woman in the ring over whom bulls and on several occasions has been more or less injured. Great danger is incurred by matadors when giving the quietus to a bull, because the savage brute generally makes a last desperate rally. In Spain, Dona Pidros has faced death to face with death more than once.

Her two competitors are the Pretel sisters, Lola and Angelica. Pretty blondes, scarcely out of their teens they are brilliant and daring riders.

They exist in the bullrings because they are the pets of the populace, and for their achievements in the arena they receive great financial reward. They were originally circus riders. Their manager, being struck with their equestrian ability, determined to make bull-fighters of them. They took them to Seville, where there is a school devoted to the fine art of killing a bull.

—Rev. G. W. Head, Presbyterian, New York City.

Senseless Science—Science is senseless without a final cause. Science has not discovered the cause. Faith says, "It is God," and science will accept this.

—Rev. H. T. Sawyer, Congregationalist, San Francisco, Cal.

Character—Character building will endure forever. Death will not change it.

Our bodies will be changed—our character will remain forever the same.

Build wisely—Rev. S. S. Waltz, Lutheran, Louisville, Ky.

Sin.—There is but one sin unto death, that of resisting the Holy Spirit until he leaves us. The soul that is lost may be saved, and it is only he who deliberately puts himself out of the reach of God's mercy who commits the unpardonable, the irredeemable sin.—Rev. C. H. Evans, Evangelist, New York City.

The Rising Sun.—The sun is rising. Pulpit and press and bar are striking the azimuth of public opinion, and it is echoing through the land, like a bugle in a must cause.

The mob must call a halt. Law and order must prevail.—Rev. H. F. Proctor, Congregationalist, Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Mervynan.—The doctor will tell you the change of scene and bright sunlight will be a great help. If you are patient than pills or potions; that cheerfulness, a happy frame of mind, a light heart and hopeful spirits are better than medicine.—Rev. T. T. Eaton, Baptist, Louisville, Ky.

Justice and Love.—Our country is becoming corrupted. Labor is capital, and the point of view. Capital is anxious for fear of anarchy. The church must preach and practice peace—not peace at any price, but the peace of justice and love.—Rev. J. H. O. Smith, Christian, Chicago, Ill.

In a Lake of Fire.—Fire is an element that has sublated the character of the entire race.—Tasteless, tasteless, spiritual.

Fire is a material element, and belongs nowhere but in a material system.

A dissembled spirit could exist with as much comfort in a lake of fire as in the air we breathe.—Rev. H. D. Kimball, Methodist, Chicago, Ill.

—Rev. Dr. H. D. Kimball.—Say it is easy for ministers to be good. If you take time to think, you must be convinced that the handling of holy things is the most dangerous occupation in life.

It is without any doubt the most perilous thing a man can have to do.—Rev. John S. Mahon, Episcopalian, Philadelphia, Pa.

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## EVOLUTION OF THE RAILROAD.

It is seventy-two years since the first railway in the world was opened to the public for general traffic. The Stockton and Darlington line of England began operation, Sept. 27, 1825, about one-half mile of single track. To-day there are over 375,000 miles of railways intersecting the earth. In the United States alone there are 180,000 miles of railroads, enough to girdle the globe fourteen times with single rails, while the combined railway systems of the world would be sufficient to span the earth twice. The total mileage of the United States is only equal to that of the other countries put together. Illinois, with over 10,000 miles of tracks, leads all the other States,



GEORGE STEPHENSON.

Pennsylvania ranking next with over 9,000. New York State has nearly 8,000. The District of Columbia closes the list with thirty miles.

The first rail of the Stockton and Darlington road was laid May 23, 1822, and it required three years and four months to complete twenty-one miles of single track.

In 1825, a single track was extended through Dakota, a distance of 345 miles, between April 2 and Oct. 19, a few days over if a year. From that date to January 1, 1826, three-quarters of a century ago, there were three-quarters of a century ago that a suspension system of a century ago has grown a suspension system that has revolutionized the commerce of the world—indeed, has revolutionized the entire annulated space and made subservient to the will of man.

There are to-day over \$30,000,000,000 invested in railroads of the one-quarter of the total wealth of civilized nations.

More than 2,000,000 men are employed in constructing, equipping and operating the railways of the world.

The cost of materials and wages of the world approximate in round numbers 3,500,000 men—the wealth destroyers.

How many men are possessed of wealth-producing assets of American workmen who have changed the whole basis of civilization from the military to the industrial?

When railway was in its infancy at the giant strides it has been made during a period of time shorter than the stages of its development it met with the strongest opposition, in many instances being compelled to prevent its use. It was prohibited from the canal systems and the stage coach lines, and even certain classes of workers under the most strenuous opposition that the demand for manual labor, united their forces and rendered their imaginary opponents impotent.

England took part in these proceedings, and the project of the initial lines were subjected to the most scrutinizing cross-examinations.

When first road was built there was a great concourse of people assembled to witness the trial, and while a few were there to rejoice if the undertaking proved successful, the majority of the spectators were participating in the pleasure of seeing "the iron burst."

This opposition continued for many years, and was only dissolved when it had been demonstrated beyond dispute that the commercial value of the industry to a state that had never been attained before the introduction of the railroads.

On the small stretch of track between Stockton and Darlington the great railroads of the world had their beginning. But even this small beginning was to long time come to a standstill, to come to a standstill at the present day, with the wonder of development of steam and electricity so vividly before us, and made a part of our daily life that men of that period remembered by persons now living should be as blind to the advancement of public welfare as were the people who first raised an organized opposition to a movement that has proved a greater benefit to the welfare of the earth than all the other projects of man.

Today we are familiar with the name of railroads, and the names of great engineers who have been the life or the death of the railroads by their skill or the fall of a finger.

We look with some veneration of the careers of John W. Garrett and Thomas A. Scott, and even with some awe of the wealth-producing powers and executive abilities of Cornelius Vanderbilt and Jay Gould.

How great, for great, they are! Gould was George Stephenson, the poor, undepended, colliery fireman, who worked out, between the long and early hours of manual labor, the mechanical secret of the railway for the traffic of the world, he had a half century ahead of him.

Opposed by Capital.

Despite the opposition of the most powerful men and the learned engineers of the day he fought his way inch by inch, and by the sheer force and tenacity of his power, he overcame all opposition, and made a project that had been the companion of his thoughts by day and a vision in his dreams by night for many long and many weary years.

To George Stephenson and to him alone belongs the credit of the might development of the railroad. From the moment when he had the idea to construct a model of a stationary engine from the time when the steam hasted in his imagination "Blister" locomotive to the day when he had a model of a road wagon, he had the power of one man who life has been one of one man's life of usefulness to his fellow-men.

The railway antedates the invention of the practical locomotive, although the history of the one is contemporaneous with the other. Wooden railways upon which

were in use at an early day in Northumberland and at Wylam, where Stephenson's father worked, the first locomotive was put in operation before the year 1800. In 1791, St. Fons, a French traveler, spoke in high terms of the colliery wagons way in England, which greatly facilitated the work of the miners, and which urged his own countrymen with whom coal was then hauled to the shipping places as an impediment to the development of the coal trade. Wagons of the same character were laid in the colliery districts of Scotland at a comparatively early period. During the Scotch rebellion of 1745, the Duke of Norfolk's colliery wagons were used to transport the soldiers, who regarded the Duke as a traitor, and the drivers were laid in the Duke's coal pits and the small harbor of Cockenzie in East Lothian. These wooden trucks were the germ of the modern railway. With the advent of the iron road, the wooden trucks gradually came and in some collieries that plates of iron were laid upon the upper surface of the wooden rails to afford protection. In 1795, the first iron rails were laid at Whitehaven in 1798. Twenty-one years later five or six iron rails were laid for the Coalbrookdale Iron Works. Shropshire, in 1770 cast from rails nailed to wooden sleepers, were laid at the Duke of Norfolk's colliery wagons, which were used to transport the drivers, who advanced the money.

Origin of Tramways.

William Murdoch laid a line at Longbrough, in Leicestershire in 1799, using the iron edge rail, with flanges upon the tires of the wagon wheels to keep them from slipping. In 1800, Ben Jonson, an Englishman, constructed stone piers for timber to support the ends of the rails. This plan was generally adopted and the roads became known as "Obstruction roads" or "tramways."

In this way the first railroads were formed, which were at first mere toy roads.

Their usefulness was limited to drawing coal out of the mines a short distance, the place of shipment being at the end of the road, utilizing them for general traffic purposes.

While the road and tramways were being formed in many regions, inventors were at work on the solution of the new mode of locomotion.

For this the improvements had been most entirely overlooked, and the roads were still drawn by horses.

The first person who seems to have conceived the idea of employing steam to move vehicles is not known as also as James Watt, a Scotchman, who laid up at Paris as a madman in 1841. He wrote a book on the subject, portions of which were published in the *Magazine of Warrener*, entitled "Country of Inventions."

Savery, a Cornish miner, proposed a method of propelling vehicles along ordinary roads by steam power.

In 1750 the subject was presented to James Watt, who in the specification of his patent of 1769 gave a description of the engine proposed.

In several other occasions the question of applying steam to a motive

power was raised by inventors who were

working on the construction of railways in the important districts of population.

William James of West Bromwich and Edward Pease of Darlington were the first to propose the use of steam in the question of traction power, and though he had made no personal inventions he performed as great a service to the public as any engineer of the time.

George Stephenson. As early as 1803 James published an article in which he stated he contemplated the project of a line between Liverpool and Manchester.

He had many other railway propositions under way, but nothing came of them, except to stimulate the demand for steam power.

Edward Pease was a man of entirely different character.

He was not so ambitious as James, and it seems he at first

proposed a line between Stockton and Darlington for the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

road, and was then induced to

propose a line between Liverpool and

Manchester.

He was a man of great energy, and

had a great influence in the early

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